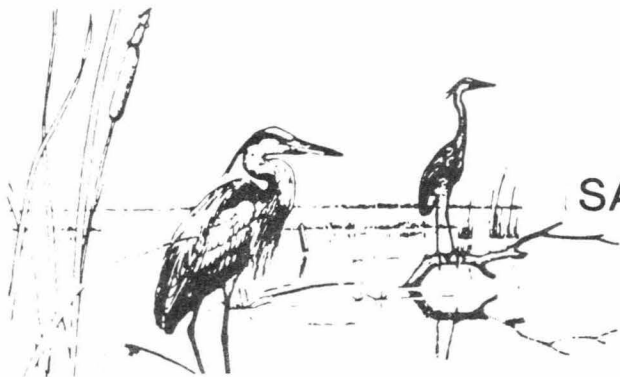




SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

BULLETIN

REFERENCE ISSUE

FALL 1981



Friday, October 16, 1981

**STEPHEN
KRESS**

*Audubon Wildlife Film
Four Program Series
presented at*

**THE
ETHICAL SOCIETY AUDITORIUM**
9001 Clayton Road
Saint Louis, Missouri
8:15 P.M.

BIRD ISLANDS OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC

This work is a slide presentation, the first of such programs to be selected as an AWF offering. The unique system by which two carousel projectors are coordinated by dissolve control synchronization permits many unusual visual effects. These effects, combined with the excellence of Stephen Kress' slides, the background music and recorded wildlife sounds, create a smooth and absorbing totality.

The cacophony of sound and plenitude of bird life which are to be found on the ocean islands of the North Atlantic create the mood and are the subject of this work. The program presents the life history of the gannets which nest on the cliffs of Bonaventure Island and Cape St. Mary's. Detailed views of the Common Murre, Black-legged Kittiwake and Leach's Petrel illustrate the family life of these ocean species.

This program promises to be the outstanding presentation of the Wildlife Series. Don't miss this "first".

SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

OFFICERS

Terms Expire

1982

President	Jack Van Benthuyzen	217 Sylvester Ave.	63119	961-3390
Vice Pres.	Gary Giessow	3 Layton Terrace	63124	994-7570
Secretary	Ellie Ernst	2230 Ferncliff	63122	966-2230
Treasurer	Thomas A. Brooks	2166 Tower Grove	63110	771-2731

DIRECTORS

Terms Expire

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Nancy Day	9714 Litzinger Rd.	63124	961-4559
Martin Schweig	4648 Maryland	63108	361-4226
Stephen Skrainka	7170 Washington	63130	862-4712
Jane Stuessie	1424 Bridle Rd.	63119	961-1989
Stephen Wylie	1417 Mautenne Dr.	63011	391-9574

Terms Expire

1983

Katherine Chambers	7024 Forsyth	63105	863-9346
Veda Douglas	8907 General Grant Ln.	63123	843-4139
Floyd Erickson	31 Chestnut Hill Ln.	63119	962-9793
J. Marshall Magner	516 Bacon	63119	961-4588
David Tylka	24 Anawood Dr.	63010	296-5581
	Arnold, MO.		
Betty Wilson	3 Robin Hill Lane	63124	991-2806

Terms Expire

1984

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Barbara Perry Lawton	1430 Timberbrook	63122	821-0794
Walter Liddell	7347 Idamore Ln.	63123	843-9008
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Edward Ortleb	5663 Pernod	63139	351-0966
William Salsgiver	6211 Reber	63139	644-1423

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William G. Bowling	7408 Washington	63130	863-4641
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Dean Rogers	10079 Springwood	63124	993-1271
Dr. Mildred Trotter	18 S. Kingshighway	63108	367-8808

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Connie Hath (Mrs. Earl)
 Saint Louis Audubon Society Office
 2109 Briargate Lane, Saint Louis, MO. 63122
 (314) 965-8642

CONSERVATION COMMENTS

by James P. Jackson

THE WATT LINE -- By now we have all heard the bad jokes about how the press is getting a lot of wattage from the new Secretary of the Interior. But make no mistake about it, James Watt is no joke. He is the worst threat to long-term protection of our natural heritage and to our environment that has ever gained a position of power in Washington, D. C. Worse than that, his position of power is sanctified by President Reagan who seems to be completely preoccupied with pushing his supply-side of economics.

Most of us are already aware of the acts and threatened plans of Mr. Watt, but a few should be of special interest to us. He wants to eliminate the Land and Water Conservation Fund, intended to finance purchases of new areas and private inholdings for the National Park Service; instead he proposes to use this money for park management. However, since he also plans to turn over major control of park activities to the concessionaires, we can easily assume this means not using the money for preservation of natural features, but ultimately to build new tourist facilities within the parks. In another sector, he has been temporarily blocked -- thank goodness -- from granting numerous mine exploration leases within the boundaries of the unique Bob Marshall Wilderness area, in Montana. Along with his zealous desire to open all wilderness areas to mining, Mr. Watt has publicly stated that the Department of the Interior under his jurisdiction is to serve as the Amicus, or legal friend, of the mining industry within the Court of Federal policy-making. In another action, he has ordered the Office of Endangered Species to trim its listing of critical species; he has also pushed for severe funding cuts to the Fish and Wildlife Service and is even reported to have a "hit list" involving the following five National Wildlife Refuges: Charles Shelton, Desert Kofa, Cabeza Prieta and Charles M. Russell. The list of threats could go on and on.

THE HAYAKAWA LINE -- Senate bill s. 842, introduced by S. L. Hayakawa (R-Calif.) and Jesse Helms (R-N. Carolina) would, in essence prohibit any possible future additions to the National Forests Wilderness System. The timber industry is lobbying intensely for this bill and has already received formal endorsement from the Reagan administration.

THE SANTINI LINE -- House bill H.R. 3364, named the Mining Supremacy Bill, was introduced by Jim Santini (D-Nevada) and would allow Secretary Watt -- and future Interior secretaries -- the power to grant unlimited access to mining and oil drilling activities on any or all federal lands. It would thus make such activities the dominant use on such areas as national forests, national parks, wilderness areas and wildlife refuges.

(more)

Conservation Comments continued --

Amazingly, this bill already has 39 cosponsors in the House and it will surely get much support from Reaganites who currently have control of the Senate.

YOUR LINE --Your line is as crucial as it should, by now be obvious. It is to sit down and write a personal letter to your Senators and your Congressman denouncing the threats posed to our irreplaceable natural heritage by the wishes of the men of influence who are mentioned above.

(this article will shortly appear in THE BLUEBIRD)

If you do not know your personal legislative contacts you may obtain the information from your local office of the League of Women Voters.

NEW BOOKS

From the date of his nomination, Interior Secretary James G. Watt has been perhaps the most controversial member of the Reagan Cabinet. Whether he goes down in history for allowing a new raid on the Nation's resources or for restoring market freedom to a sector of the U.S. economy -- or more likely, for something in between -- he is reopening battles environmentalists thought they had long since won.

The news though is that there is nothing new about this situation. However much the zealous marchers on Earth Day or the antineuclear demonstrations fired up by the Three Mile Island accident might be surprised to learn it, the history of the environmental movement over the past 100 years or so has been highly cyclical. This is one of the important insights reached in Stephen Fox's new book, JOHN MUIR AND HIS LEGACY.

John Muir died in 1914 at the age of 76. If alive today John Muir would have seen no choice except to fight Secretary Watt. This conflict between preservation and public use never seems to go away. JOHN MUIR AND HIS LEGACY lends a valuable perspective to this debate. It is a revelatory biography of one of our greatest conservationists, and a profound analysis of the ideology he inspired. (published by Little Brown, 436 pages, \$17.50)

MISSOURI AUDUBON SOCIETY FALL MEETING, September 25-27, Lake of the Ozarks State Park. For additional information call Marshall Magner, President of the Missouri Audubon Society, 961-4588.

BOOKS

CHIMNEY SWIFTS AND THEIR RELATIVES by Margaret Whittemore is a very good and interesting piece of ornithological literature. It is the result of over 30 years of intensive study of these birds.

The book is illustrated by photographs of chimney swifts taken by Bob Knickmeyer. Mr. Knickmeyer is a long-time member of the St. Louis Audubon Society and many members have seen his fine photography.

CHIMNEY SWIFTS AND THEIR RELATIVES is a 5 1/2 by 8 1/2 paperback, 169 pages. It may be obtained by writing Nature Book Publishers, P. O. Box 12157, Jackson, Mississippi 39211. Price is \$5.95 plus 50¢ postage.



**Spread
the News...**

...tell a friend!

OCTOBER 29 (Thursday) at 7:30 p.m.

Bridgeton Community Center, 4201
Fee Fee Road, Bridgeton, MO.

The League of Women Voters will conduct an informal meeting in cooperation with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources regarding six low-level radioactive waste sites in the St. Louis area.

Representatives of the U. S. Department of Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission will present information on the status of the sites and the remedial programs being undertaken for cleanup. The sites are located at the St. Louis Airport, Latty Avenue and Westlake Landfill in the County, two areas at Weldon Springs in St. Charles County and the Mallinckrodt Plant in St. Louis City.

The meeting is open to the public. For further information call the League of Women Voters office (314) 429-6161 or Lenore Loeb at (314) 962-1044.

SPECIAL THANKS (?) TO MR. EUGENE SCHIEFFELIN

by Jack Van Benthuisen

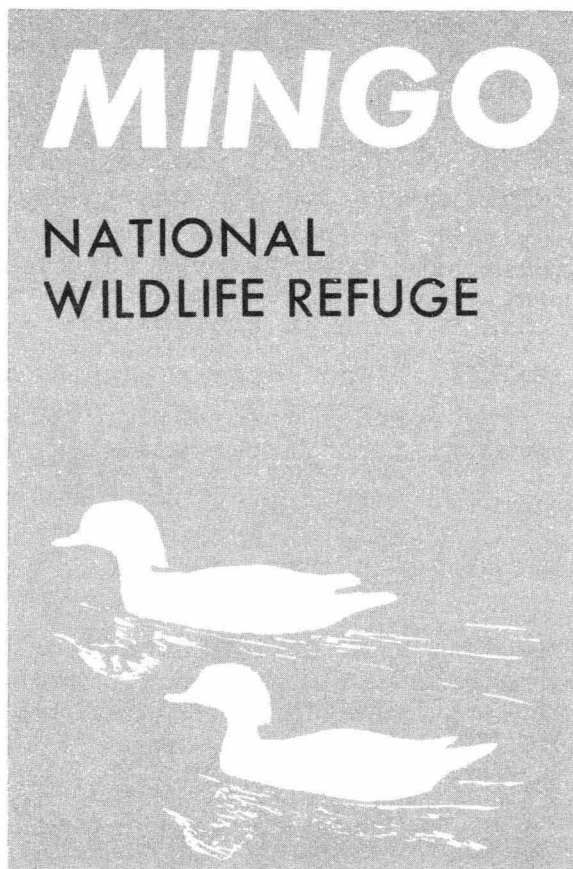
Eugene Schieffelin, a wealthy New York drug manufacturer who loved birds, decided to introduce birds mentioned in Shakespeare's plays. Whereas most of his introductions failed, 80 pairs of starlings freed in Central Park in 1890-1891 thrived. It was strange because earlier attempts to introduce starlings in Quebec, Ohio, Oregon and elsewhere had failed. Why the early attempts failed remains to this day a mystery.

By 1898, the starling had become well established in New York City, and had even spread into New Jersey and Connecticut. Some 60 years later, the starlings had completed their immigration and had become established throughout the continental United States. In 1929, the starling westward march had reached the St. Louis area.

Today, ninety years after the first "successful" introduction, somewhere between 20 and 25 percent of the winter population of birds in the United States are starlings.

But Mr. Schieffelin was no new-comer to successful bird introduction, he was also one of the major contributors in the earlier introduction of the English sparrow.

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MARK YOUR CALENDAR FOR A TOUR

The Saint Louis Audubon Society plans a tour to Mingo Wildlife Refuge next May.

If you have never been on one of our tours you are in for a great treat. This tour will be given at cost to the members and friends of the Society.

We'll leave Howard Johnson Motor Lodge, Kirkwood, on a Friday and return on Sunday. Details and registration blank later.

As the cold winter winds blow, dream of your trip to Mingo... educational and fun. Ask the people who have been, and will be going again.

HOUSE-EATING WOODPECKERS

Although woodpeckers are useful and interesting inhabitants of wood lot and forest and an attractive addition at a bird feeder, they are decidedly unpopular when they begin making holes in houses and out-buildings. These attacks begin early in September, build up to a peak in October and gradually decline in November.

While there is no rigid pattern to their activities, in general the birds seem to prefer shingles over clapboards, but are particularly attracted to houses with cedar shingles. They often attack the facing which finishes the corners of houses or that just below the gutters.

Of the ten kinds of woodpeckers found in Eastern North America, only three commonly eat houses--the Yellow-shafted Flicker, and the Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers. The little Downy is the one most often accused.

No one knows why woodpeckers drill on houses, but there are several theories. First of all, you will be comforted to know that a woodpecker on your house does not mean you have termites. One theory is that the birds hear noises from household electrical appliances transmitted through the structural framing of the house, interpret these noises as chewing insects and set about drilling through the house siding to obtain them. Another theory is that inexperienced young birds have selected an inappropriate site in which to drill a winter roosting hole. A third is that the drilling is done to obtain the various wasps and other insects that crawl under the siding to hibernate in the fall.

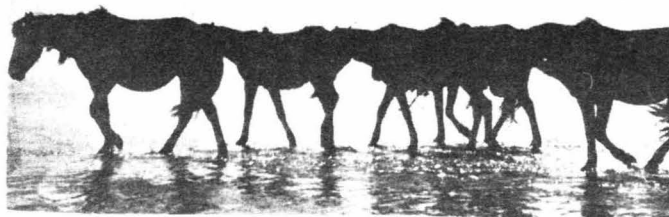
Regardless of why they drill, most householders want to discourage the woodpeckers from these destructive activities. First, you should know there is no spray or paint which can be applied to the house to discourage the woodpeckers, and that stuffed or plastic owls and rubber snakes are equally ineffective. You can, however, try one or more of the following suggestions: 1) Harass them: the birds should be chased away, shouted at, squirted with a garden hose--in general, discouraged whenever they come to the house to drill. 2) Nail plywood over the places being attacked, or 3) Cover the affected area with a sheet of heavy plastic. The plywood or plastic can be removed a week or so after the bird stops attacking your house; or to be on the safe side, leave the covering up until the first week in December.



AUDUBON WILDLIFE FILM SERIES

WILD CANADA: COAST and COAST
presented by John Wilson

Friday, November 6, 8:15 p.m.
The Ethical Society
9001 Clayton Road



The highest tides of the world surge into and out of Canada's Bay of Fundy twice each day. Millions of tons of water gurge out of the bay with an overwhelming force unequaled by most earthquakes or volcanoes.

The movement bring with it upwellings of currents extremely rich in nutrients which draw an abundance of whales, porpoises, seabirds, and migrant shorebirds and nowhere is the foraging richer than among the islands of Passamaquoddy Bay, New Brunswick's cul-de-sac at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy.

John Wilson, who often has fellow film crew members slightly hysterical as he hangs from helicopters or takes a swim with sharks or territorial bull seals "just to get the right shot", explores these Fundy Islands of Canada's Atlantic coast. This is the start of a grand cinematic tour of a particular kind of Canadian wilderness--not the wilderness lying between the Atlantic and Pacific, but that of Canada's two coasts--Wild Canada: Coast AND Coast.

From the Bay of Fundy, Wilson takes you to Nova Scotia's South Shore, one of the few areas of the Maritimes spared the despoliation of the ice age. He then flies more than 100 miles to sea to the often inaccessible Sable Island, an isolated world of rare and elusive birds, seals and herds of wild ponies.

You are then taken across Canada to its western shore and the Queen Charlotte Islands off the coast of British Columbia. A visit is made to a Steller's sea lion colony and John Wilson swims with the lions to film the underwater swimming techniques of these creatures.

Other highlights of the western coast trip are a visit up to a rare Peale's peregrine falcon in its eyrie, and splendid views of bald eagles and of almost tropical abundance of marine life.

From secluded inlets, jagged mountains, through rain and sunshine, over wild shore, gentle farmland, and the richness of sea-and-land wildlife and wilderness, the superbly filmed program exposes the spectacular beauty of Canada's Atlantic and Pacific coastlines.

The Saint Louis Audubon Society welcomes you to the second of the four part Wildlife Film Series. Last year in November John Wilson gave us his fine program on "Galapagos" and we received an overwhelming request from viewers for a return of this photographer-naturalist. Come welcome John Wilson back to Saint Louis on November 6th at the Ethical Society, 8:15 p.m.

Calendar

SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY APPOINTMENT CALENDAR

Photographs and descriptive copy by Karl and Stephen Maslowski

Karl and his son Stepehn have worked together as a team for many years filming wildlife in all parts of the United States, the Arctic, East and South Africa and the Caribbean. Their still photos have appeared in or on over one thousand newspapers, magazines, books, postcards, etc.

Members of our Society remember them best for visits to Saint Louis as speakers for the Wildlife Film Series. Now you have the opportunity of having a calendar showing twelve of their best photographs, and educational text for each bird. These calendars were available last year. This year there are all NEW bird photographs.

This is a limited edition of 150 calendars for us. Place your order now for November delivery. You may pick up the calendars at the Wildlife Film Series meeting. Price is \$3.00 if picked up and \$3.50 if by mail.

The calendars are large enough for appointment use, and each month is marked with an 11 x 9 full colored photograph and a most comprehensive text giving size of the bird, range, nest and eggs as well as habitat.

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW AND AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT AS WE CANNOT REORDER

ORDER BLANK

Number of Calendars at \$3.50 each _____

Check enclosed \$ _____

Name: _____

Street: _____

City and State _____ zip _____

MAIL TO: SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
2109 Briargate Lane
St. Louis, Missouri 63122

(314) 965-8642



Focus on the

BETTY
WILSON



"Do Water Projects Lead a Charmed Life?"

Despite enormous environmental budget cuts for the water pollution control program, the House of Representatives has passed the largest Energy and Water Development Appropriation bill in history. That measure would cost almost \$4 billion during the 1982 fiscal year. Included among these projects are the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway (\$189 million) and the Garrison Diversion Unit (\$4 million).

The Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway is a partially completed barge route that parallels the Mississippi River. It is a bigger earth-moving job than the Panama Canal and is essentially only a short-cut for barges from Tennessee to the Gulf of Mexico. Nearly a billion dollars has already been spent on the project. The canal that is now being dug through the mountain range that separates the two rivers is disturbing the underground water table and drying up wells in a multi-county area. Fish and wildlife damage by the full project would be so great that more than a million acres of land would be needed to compensate for what the project would destroy.

Another of these projects is the Garrison Diversion, a billion dollar irrigation project in North Dakota. It would irrigate only 6/10's of 1% of the state's agricultural land, have harmful effects on 70,000 acres of prime prairie wetlands, and damage or destroy 13 national wildlife refuges. Polluted runoff water would drain across the border into Canada in what Canadian officials contend would be a treaty violation.

The 1982 Energy and Water Appropriations bill (HB 4144) is likely to reach the Senate floor in late September or early October. Amendments will be offered to delete funding for Tennessee-Tombigbee and Garrison.

CLEAN AIR

Congressional action on the Clean Air Act continues to intensify. The Broyhill bill HR 3471 is still alive in the House, and now has 11 co-sponsors. Another piece of Clean Air legislation that amounts to the automakers' wish list, HR 4400, has been introduced by Reps. Hills and Traxler. Hearings will resume in the House and Senate now that Congress has returned from the August recess. On August 5, EPA Administrator Anne Gorsuch announced the Regan Administration's 11 "principles" for amending the Clean Air Act.

The Administration had promised a full-fledged bill, with detailed proposals for weakening the Clean Air Act. But when these proposals were made public in June in a draft bill, they met strong public and

and Congressional criticism.

Now the Administration will offer only vaguely worded "principles". Some suggest this signals a retreat. But the "principles" are filled with code words for serious cutbacks in protection for public health and the environment.



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NEWS FEATURES

from National Audubon Society

Examples of the Administration's Attack on our Environmental Laws:

Strip Mining. Strip mining controls have curbed the ravaging of our landscapes and the poisoning of our streams. Yet the already hard-pressed inspection and enforcement staffs of the Office of Surface mining have been cut 70% and all five OMB regional offices closed.

Predator Poisoning. The EPA is attempting to lift the ban on Compound 1080 for poisoning coyotes on public lands. This would revive the discredited practice that indiscriminately kills eagles, hawks, foxes, badgers, dogs and a host of other non-target animals, including the non-offending coyotes.

Endangered Species. The program's budget has been cut 40% and its essential research function nearly eliminated. Not a single new species has been proposed for protection, even though increasing numbers of animals and plants are imperiled by human activity.

Wilderness. The Administration is trying to open up federally protected wilderness to mining and oil drilling--a move that could destroy the wilderness character of these areas.

Energy. The Administration proposed chopping 70 percent off the budget for solar energy and conservation while seeking to increase subsidies to the nuclear power industry by 15 percent--at a time when the market continues to reject nuclear power as an investment.

National Forests. Overriding advice from the Forest Service's professional staff, the Administration plans to double and perhaps eventually tripple the timber cut in our national forrest--a step that would wipe out remaining virgin stands along with many of the birds and other creatures that depend on old-growth habitat.



ANYONE CAN MAKE GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS!

by Lee F. Mason

First of all, READ THE INSTRUCTION BOOK THAT COMES WITH YOUR CAMERA and apply a little common sense to the information. Don't expect your camera (and the film it takes) to do something that it was not designed to do. A 110 pocket camera will not make photographs of the Grand Canyon look like the postcards. An instant-picture camera will not capture the delicate hues and gradations of an early morning dew as well as a 35mm camera loaded with Kodachrome will. A camera and lens with a closest focusing point of 3 feet will not make superb close-ups of flowers.

Different objects reflect different amounts of light. Film will not record detail simultaneously in a picture containing both very bright and very dark areas. For the advanced photographer there are techniques for making a compromise in the exposure. For the beginning photographer, however, avoid shooting pictures that are half sunshine and half shadow, especially when working with color film.

Remember to fill the frame with your subject, or to isolate particular details. Get as close to your subject as possible. If you are a new photographer, you will feel awkward about looming over your subject. The thing for you to do is to practice on an understanding person - you don't have to really take a picture. Look the viewfinder and see how much better, how much stronger, the picture becomes when you get in closer.

New photographers seldom think to turn the camera vertically. There are pictures that simply must be shot vertically. It would be the logical way to start photographing a flamingo. Study your subject and determine if perhaps it would make a better picture to make the shot a vertical instead of a horizontal.

A photographer's best and most useful accessory - his own two feet! Walk around the subject, get closer, back off, bend down, even stretch on the ground, but look for the best angle of view. Decide if it is to be a horizontal or vertical shot. Carefully look what is around and behind your subject. You don't want some unpleasant element ruining your picture. A rusty tin can showing up in the background of a wildflower portrait, electric and phone wires threading across the top of a landscape, can usually be eliminated simply by changing position when taking the picture.

Remember there are times that something will appeal to you, but when you look at it through the viewfinder of your camera it simply doesn't look good. Then don't waste your film.

more

Don't let a lack of bright sunshine keep you from taking pictures. Actually some of the very best color shots are made on lightly overcast days, when subjects are softly and evenly illuminated. People pictures are best on cloudy-bright days; there's no squinting to spoil the picture. If you want to do some portraits on a bright sunny day, find a shady spot to do your photographing.

Experiment with some pictures at dawn and dusk. Usually they will require a shutter speed below 1/60th, and you must keep your camera steady. If you don't have a tripod, there are all sorts of pseudo-tripods around...rocks, cars, ledges, fence posts, railings, signs, trees, fireplugs, etc., ready for your camera to be set upon or leaned against. If the surface isn't level or you don't want to scratch your camera, snuggle the camera into a handkerchief or a bunched up sweater cushion.

Miserable days - driving snow, fog over the landscape, rain, can all contribute to really rewarding pictures. But take care to protect your camera: work under an umbrella, from under overhangs, from an automobile. Put a plastic bag over your camera if you have to move from one place to another.

Try to use flash more effectively. Beware of mirrors or highly reflective objects in the direct line of the flash. Angle the flash and camera slightly above, below or to the side of people's eyes. You'll prevent "red-eye" - the direct reflection of the flash off the tiny blood vessels in the retina of the eye.

Really look at as many pictures as you can - in newspapers, magazines, displays - for inspiration. Get to think photographically. And, most of all, practice. Use your camera. Don't bring it out just for vacations or the holidays. The more you use your camera, the more at ease you will be with it. And the better photographer you will be!



Lee and Ed Mason are teaching classes in photography. If you are interested in polishing your photographic skills send a self-addressed and stamped envelope, for dates, place, time and registration fees. Registrations limited.

CLH

PHOTOGRAPHY SECTION

The first fall meeting of the Photography Section will be a "Show and Tell" on Tuesday, October 6, 1981, at the Clayton Federal Savings and Loan, Lockwood and Elm, Webster Groves, at 7:45 p.m. Everyone is invited to bring 6 slides, taken this year, for viewing.

The October Field Trip will be at Busch Wildlife Refuge on Saturday, October 17 at 10:00 a.m. A Ranger will accompany the group around the area.

November 3, is the date of the second indoor meeting. Meet at 7:45 p.m. at the Clayton Federal Savings and Loan for the program featuring several Twenty Minute Slide Essays.

Tuesday, December 1, will be "Gadget Night". Members will bring gadgets they use and demonstrate their use. If you have something you think is unusual and are willing to share, call Ralph Cook, 843-7720 or Al Lodwick, 968-8072, to arrange time for your demonstration. There will also be a demonstration on how to process your own slides. This meeting will give you great ideas for Christmas gifts.



"I was photographed this morning by an elderly white-haired lady in a salt-and-pepper tweed suit, bright scarlet scarf at the throat, blue porkpie hat with a multicolored feather on the left side, and green suede walking shoes with yellow laces."

GLOBAL 2000 CONFERENCE, FEBRUARY 26, 1982

The Global 2000 Report by the U. S. Council on Environmental Quality and the U. S. State Department predicts the conditions which will develop in world population, resources, and the environment during the next 20 years if present trends continue. Its predictions are based on the assumption that government and business policies remain basically the same as they are today. It warns of "the potential for global problems of alarming proportions by the year 2000.

This report, published during the summer of the presidential nominating conventions, received little publicity and few people know about it or its contents.

To inform the public on this important study, a group of concerned organizations in St. Louis are planning a conference on Friday, February 26, 1982. Sponsoring organizations are: the St. Louis Audubon Society, Coalition for the Environment, Missouri Botanical Garden, the Sierra Club and Tyson Research Center of Washington University.

Global 2000 Conference will focus on the global threat to biological diversity and its implications for human survival. Paul and Anna Ehrlich, whose latest book, Extinction, deals with this subject, will be the principal speakers.

Additional information and registration blank will be in the next issue of the Saint Louis Audubon Society BULLETIN. This is a conference you won't want to miss.



BIRD ART SHOW ON WORLD TOUR

Wausau, Wisconsin, Edinburgh, Scotland, London, England and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania are widely separated places where you may view the 1981 Leigh Yawkey Woodson Bird Exhibition.

The Leigh Yawkey Woodson Bird Art Exhibit is recognized as the leading bird art show of the world, and contains the Doughty collection of American and English porcelain birds. This collection of over 100 birds is one of only eight known complete sets of Dorothy Doughty birds in the world.

The show opened on September 12 in Wausau, Wisconsin and will continue through October 25. It will be housed in the Leigh Yawkey Woodson Art Museum and all exhibitions are free and open to the public. The museum is open Tuesday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday the hours are from 1:00 to 5:00.

In Scotland it will be shown at the Royal Scottish Academy, then on to England to the British Museum of Natural History in London, returning to the United States and a showing at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh in June 1982. We are indeed fortunate to have the opening close to St. Louis.

Junior Audubon News

by Beverly Jean Letchworth

LIGHTNING--the Big **L**--can be bright and sometimes beautiful. It can also be dangerous. Nature's light strikes the earth about 100 times each second. In the time it has taken you to read these sentences lightning has struck about 1000 times. Follow the streak of lightning on this page to find out other interesting facts about this violent form of energy.



L actually shoots from ground to cloud. It only looks as if the bolt strikes from cloud to ground.

Kampala, Uganda and the island of Java have over 220 thunderstorm days a year. Florida has more thunderstorms than any other region in the United States. St. Louis averages 49 thunderstorm days a year.

An average bolt of **L** packs up to 15 million volts. Superbolts carry up to 100 million volts. Their temperatures can reach 30,000 C--more than five times greater than the surface of the sun.

L does strike twice. The Empire State Building in New York City has been struck as many as 12 times in a single storm. It is estimated that our Gateway Arch is hit about once every 3-5 thunderstorms.

There are several types of **L**. One kind is Ball **L**. Scientists are unsure whether it actually exists, but many people have reported seeing balls of **L** floating across the floor or sliding down a tree or wandering about a field.

Some strange things happen when **L** strikes. Once **L** hit a barn in England. Of the 20 cows lined up inside, only the odd-numbered ones were killed. In another case, **L** hit a flock of sheep and killed only the black ones. The white ones were unharmed.

At this moment some 1800 thunderstorms are raging around the earth. Before the day is over 44,000 new storms will have been born.



T In
A Wyoming
E successful
B underpasses
P along Interstate 80
U highway have been built
for the mule deer. Now the
deer pass under the highway
instead of across it and are
no longer being killed by passing
traffic. This may also prove to
be a good solution for the caribou
that pass along the Alaskan Pipeline.

! In Africa, game wardens use camels
instead of four-wheel-drive vehicles
to sneak up to and capture poachers
who are illegally killing wildlife.
Camels need no upkeep, consume no
gasoline, can go twenty days without
water and are quiet travelers.

! Tens of thousands of elephants lived
in Uganda ten years ago. Today there
are only 2000 left. A huge project is
now under way to raise money to help
save these magnificent animals.

! A huge swarm of krill which are small
shrimp-like creatures were found by
marine biologists in Antarctic waters.
It is probably the largest gathering of
sea creatures ever measured. The swarm
covered several square miles and weighed
an estimated 10 million metric tons!
Krill are an important part of the food
chain of the sea, serving as feed for
larger oceanic life, including whales.



#####

Complete the blanks in the lined squares with the proper
words to fit the categories and the starting letter. For
example, in square one write in an animal that starts with
letter M. The next vertical column will be filled with the
names of birds starting with each of the letters given. Can
you fill all the squares?

	animals	birds	insects	flowers
M				
R				
S				



Here are some interesting
facts that are fun to
know . . .

- * The smallest tree in the world is
Greenland's dwarf willow. It is
two inches high.
- * While hopping at top speed, a
jackrabbit can jump about 15 feet.
- * It takes as much as 45 minutes for
a human's eyes to get fully ad-
justed to the night's darkness.
After that time a person can see
almost as well as an owl or lynx.
- * Some birds which migrate at night
are wrens, thrushes, shore birds,
wood warblers and most of the
sparrows. By flying at night
the birds can feed during the
day hours.
- * Catbirds, unlike most other birds,
will often rush to rescue young
birds that are not their own.
They will readily adopt a brood
that has been orphaned by some
predator.
- * Owls' eyes do not move in their
sockets. But these birds can
turn their head nearly 180° in
either direction to compensate
for the lack of eye movement.
- * The banana tree is the tallest
herb in the world growing up to
25 feet high.

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